

It occurs in tabular aggregations with eminent cleavage, parallel to the prism of  $93^\circ$ , to the clinopinakoid, and decidedly, but less distinct, to the base. Eustatite is *Orthorhombic*, according to Kenngott and Descloizeaux. The specimen under examination, however, is *Monoclinic*, by the pronounced cleavage parallel to the base; the form is therefore closely that of pyroxene, with the exception that in the latter mineral the plane passes through the main axis and the clinodiagonal intersects the acute angle of prism ( $87^\circ$ ), whilst in the present case this plane intersects the obtuse prismatic angle ( $93^\circ$ ). This relation was noticed on a number of cleavage fragments. In a plate parallel to the clinopinakoid (principal cleavage plane), no polarization takes place. Owing to the fibrous structure the speaker was not able to prepare an optical section parallel to the basal plane or at right angles to the main axis, and the optical constants could not be ascertained. Lustre vitreous on prismatic faces, pearly on the pinakoid. Color slightly yellowish olive-green to colorless. Chromite in small grains is noticed in the mineral. Hardness 5.5. Sp. gr. = 3.235 ( $20^\circ$  C.).

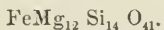
B. B. Infusible. Manganese reaction with fluxes.

Decomposes with sulphuric acid slowly.

Composition:—

			o.
	SiO <sub>2</sub>	=	57.70
	MgO	=	35.83
	FeO	=	4.96
	MnO	=	0.20
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	=	0.91
	H <sub>2</sub> O	=	0.78
			100.44
	R : Si	=	1 : 1.994.
			RO, SiO <sub>2</sub> .
Fe : Mg : Si : O	=	1 : 12.33 : 13.84 : 41.8.	

The empirical formula is, therefore:—



MAY 29.

WM. S. VAUX, Vice-President, in the chair.

Thirty-eight members present.

*On Painted Turtles*.—Miss S. P. MONKS stated that our common painted turtle, *Chrysemys picta*, Herm., is distinguished from the western species, *Chrysemys oregonensis*, Harl., by its smaller size and uniform yellow plastron.

*Ch. oregonensis* has a dark lyriform blotch extending the length of the plastron.

About the middle of April she found, in a marsh near Cold Spring, N. Y., a *Ch. picta* about two and a half inches long which had a black mark on its plastron. The mark, each side of the central line, is irregular, about a quarter of an inch wide, and beginning at the anterior part of the anal shield extends an inch and ends on the posterior portion of the pectoral shield.

It may not be rare to find eastern turtles marked so, but she had never seen one, either smaller or larger than this specimen, among all the specimens she had examined.

*On Flukes infesting Mollusks.*—Prof. LEIDY remarked that our common fresh-water mollusks, especially the gastropods, were much infested with flukes. These appear to be prevalent during the latter part of the year and absent during the earlier part. Drawings were exhibited of the sporocysts and cercariæ of two species of flukes infesting *Planorbis parvus*.

The species were named and described as follows:—

MONOSTOMA (GLENOCERCARIA) LUCANICA.

*Sporocyst* bright orange colored, cylindroid in form, with obtusely rounded extremities. Pharynx globular, from which is suspended a long cylindrical pouch-like stomach, black in hue, extending two-thirds the length of the body. Body cavity distended with cercariæ in various stages of development. *Cercaria* white; with a compressed ovoid body emarginate behind; tail cylindro-conical, pointed, as long or longer than the body, often constricted so as to appear more or less moniliform. Eyes two, black; with an intermediate black pigment spot looking like a third eye, and a number of smaller pigment spots scattered in the vicinity of the eyes. No acetabulum. Pharynx globular; intestine bipartite. A distinct pore situated ventrally near the root of the tail.

Length of sporocysts from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 mm. Length of cercariæ  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

The sporocyst is quite active, elongating and shortening; retracting and projecting the pharynx. It also exhibits strong peristaltic movements, in which the body becomes constricted tightly just back of the pharynx or in any position beyond. The contraction gradually extending backward and dividing the body cavity into two compartments, the cercariæ are suddenly slipped through the constriction, one after the other from the posterior to the anterior compartment. The movements of the cercaria, liberated from the sporocyst, consist mainly in elongation and narrowing and shortening with widening of the body. Elongation of the body causes it to exceed the length of the tail. At times the lateral extremities of the posterior emargination of the body are prolonged into short conical appendages.

This fluke occurs abundantly beneath the muscular tegument, among the lobes of the liver, and folds of the intestine of *Planorbis*